BELGIEN. DEUTSCHLAND

Die Note vom 15. April.

Die polferrechtlichen Aufgaben unferer Beit.

Berficherungen ber Freundichaft.

Rein Abergriff, fonbern Gelbfthulfe beabfichtigt.

Friebensberheißungen.

[Die nachftehenbe intereffante Depefche traf heute von bem Correspondenten bes "Dem Porter Beralb" in Berlin ein, und wirb mit Rudficht auf ben beutichrebenben Theil imferer Refer in ihrer eigenen Gprache wiebergegeben.]

(Special-Depefche bes "Mem Dorfer Beralb.") Berlin, ben 19. April 1875. Dentichland's Antwort.

Die "Rolnifche Beitung" bringt heute einen Muszug aus ber Rote Dentichland's an bie belgiiche Regierung vom 15. April. Die beutiche Regierung, heißt es barin, bebauere bie in ber belgifden Untwort vom 26. Rebruar enthaltene Ablehnung ihrer Bünfche.

Aufforderung jum Sanbeln. Belgien fei allerdings am beften im Stande, in feinem Parlamente bie Schwierigfeiten gu fcaben, welche fich ber Bermirflichung ber angeregten nothwendigen Abhalfe entgegenftellen ; es merbe aber ficherlich überzeugt fein, bag in erfter Linie jene Abhalfe nothig fei, mahrend bie Brufung ber Schwierigfeiten betreffe ber Musführung nur in zweiter Linie ftehe.

Bolferrechtliche Bflichten. Die Erörterung ber Rrage, ob es bie voller. rechtliche Aufgabe eines jeben Staates fei, Die Angehörigen feiner Rachbarftaaten bor Storungen bes innern Friedens ju fchilben und jebe Beeinträchtigung ber nationalen Beziehungen abzuhalten, intereffire nicht nur Belgien, fonbern alle Staaten, welche fich bie Pflege bes allgemeinen Rriebens und ber nachbarlichen Begiehungen gur Mufgabe ftellen.

Bemeinfamfeit ber Staateintereffen. Die Wegenwart fei nicht wie fruhere Beiten angethan, burd eine engere Bermebung ber 311tereffen zwifchen Rachbarftaaten auch eine größere Empfinblichfeit ihrer gegenseitigen Begiehungen herbeiguführen; im Gegentheil ichaffe bie Entwidelung ber Bertehremittel eine gemiffe Solibaritat ber Intereffen unter ben Staaten. Freundichaftliches Bufammenwirfen.

Rein Staat, fagt bie Dote meiter, fei von ber Rudwirfung bevartiger Störungen, wie bie in Frage ftebenben, befreit, und wenn auch ber Berwirflichung ber Mbmehr Sinderniffe entgegenftehen follten, fo merbe bod ein freundichaftlicher Mustaufch ber Meinungen beiben Regierungen bie Mufgabe mefentlich erleichtern.

Dentichlande Griedenebeftrebungen. Deutschland habe eine ben belgischen Buftanben angloge Liide in feiner eigenen Rechtspflege erfannt, und feine Beit verloren, biefelbe in Ermagung gu nehmen, um ohne Beitverluft Beftimmungen erlaffen ju fonnen melde ben Schut bes Anslandes fowohl wie bes inneren Friedens ficherguftellen geeignet feien.

Gutes Ginvernehmen angebahnt. Die Rote giebt bem Buniche Musbrud, baff Belgien Gelegenheit nehmen moge biefem Beifpiele ju folgen, und Diefes Borgehen Deutichfanbe ale einen neuen Beweis ber gwifden ben beiben Staaten obmaltenben auten Begiebungen auffaffen moge. Collte auch ber Berfuch mißfingen, fo merben boch auf biefe Beife bie Uniconungen geflort und ein gutes Ginvernehmen swifden allen Staaten herbeigeführt merben.

Warnung por Difverftandnif.

Die Rote warnt por Diftdeutungen und Entftellungen ber ihr gu Grunde liegenden Abficht ber beutichen Regierung, als wolle bicfelbe etwa bie Freiheit ber belgischen Breffe beeintrachtigen. Es liege feinesmege in ber Mbficht Deutschlanbe. fich in Die inneren Angelegenheiten Belgiens einzumijden, vielmehr fei nichts weiter beabfichtigt, als frembe Ginmifdjung in bie inneren Berhältniffe Deutschlands abanwehren.

Belgiene Meutralitätspflichten. Bum Chlug wiederholt bie Rote bie Berpflichtungen, welche für Belgien rudfichtlich feiner Reutralität erwachien, und macht barauf aufmertfam, bag es als ficherfter Beweis ber freundlichen Abfichten Deutschlande gegen Belgien angefehen werben muffe, bag jene Mittheifungen unter Mitmiffenichaft und Buftimmung ber übrigen europäischen Madite gemacht morben

TRANSLATION.

NATIONAL DUTIES OF THE TIME-GERMANT MEANS NO AGGRESSION, BUT ONLY SELF-PRO-TECTION-PHOMISES OF PEACE.

BERLIN, April 19, 1875. The Cologne Gazette publishes to-day an extract from the note of Germany to Belgium of April 15. The German government, it says, regrets the depial of its wishes contained in the Belgian note of February 26.

DEMAND FOR ACTION. The Belgian Parliament, to be sure, was best able to realize the difficulties it had to encounter, and which were opposed to an adoption of the remedies that had been suggested by Germany as being imperative, but it must be certainly convinced that those "emedies were necessary even before it ar-

their execution. INTERNATIONAL DUTIES.

The discussion of the question whether it was the international duty of every State to protect its neighbors from disturbances of their interior peace, and to prevent influences prejudicial to amicable international relations, is not only of interest to Belgium alone, but to all States who set themselves the task of cultivating universal peace and friendly relations.

SOLIDABITY OF STATES. The present age did not, like the past, produce a greater sensitiveness in the contact of States through the closer union of their interest. On the contrary, the greater development of means of communication produced a

certain solidarity of the interests of all States. PRIENDLY CO-OPERATION. No State, the note goes on to say, could be free from the reaction consequent upon such disturbances as were now in question, and even though the adoption of the remedies

suggested was surrounded with difficulties, a friendly exchange of opinions of both governments could yet materially lighten the task imposed. GERMANY'S PEACEFUL INTENTIONS.

Germany had recognized a gap in its administration of justice analogous to that existing in Belgium and had lost no time in gravely considering it, in order that provision might be promptly made to secure the protection of foreign countries as well as of its internal peace.

THE BOAD TO A GOOD UNDERSTANDING. The note expresses the desire that Belgium embrace this opportunity of following this example, and regard this proceeding on the part of Germany as a new proof of the gratifying relations existing between the two States. Even if this effort should be frustrated, it would, at all events, clear their views and produce a satisfactory understanding between all States.

WARNING AGAINST MISINTERPRETATIONS.

The note cautions Belgium against distortions and misinterpretations of the intentions of the German government, as though the latter wished to assail the liberty of the Belgian press. It ITALIAN PREPARATIONS FOR A NATIONAL REPwas by no means the intention of Germany to meddle with the affairs of Belgium; all she desired was to repel foreign interferences with the interior relations of Germany.

BELGIUM'S DUTY AS A NEUTBALL In conclusion, the note repeats the obligations imposed upon Belgium by its neutrality, and points out that the best proof of Germany's friendly intentions toward Belgium was that these communications were made with the knowledge and assent of all other European Powers.

THE QUESTION IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

A DISRAELI-DERBY INTERPRETATION OF BIS-

MARCE'S NOTE. LONDON, April 19, 1875.

In the House of Commons to-night, in reply to a question put by Mr. O'Reilly, member for Longford county, Mr. Disraeli stated that Prince Bismarck, as long ago as January, 1874, made the suggestion that England should join Prussia in a strong remonstrance which the latter pass ge to Spain." was compelled to make to Belgium against spiracy of the ultramontane and Jesuit refugees against the peace of Germany." Earl Granville, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that he hoped Prince Bismarck would not press Belgium to go beyond the limits of her constitutional institutions.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell asked Lord Derby whether the Prusso-Belgian correspondence was terminated, and whether there was any reason to fear that the peace of Europe was endangered thereby.

Lord Derby replied the text of Prussia's first note fully justified Mr. Dismell in pronouncing it not a menace but a friendly remonstrance. He had the assurance of the German Ambassador, which a hasty examination had given no reason to doubt, that the second Prussian note was conceived in a very friendly spirit.

THE SUBJECT BATHER TICKLISH TO TALK OF. It would be premature to express an opinion on the merits of the question, as England had not been formally applied to.

PEACEFUL AT PRESENT.

At present he anticipated a result of the controversy without uneasiness. THE LITTLE FEIEND NOT IN IMMEDIATE DAN-

The British government valued the inde-GERMANT AND BELGIUM-THE NOTE OF APAIL pendence of Belgium and the peace of En-15-ASSURANCES OF FRIENDSHIP-THE DOTER- rope, but was happy to think that neither

GEB.

THE PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

THE ANCIENT GUARANTEE ALTERED SO AS TO BEACH THE PAPACY.

BERLIN, April 19, 1875. The lower house of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill abrogating those clauses of the constitution which allow the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, the unimpeded intercourse of religious bodies with their superiors and freedom of cierical appointments.

RELIGION IN ENGLAND.

THE MOODY-SANGET REVIVAL MOVEMENT EX-TENDING IN LONDON. LONDON, April 19, 1875.

The revival movement goes on increasing in this

Several hundred ministers were present at one

rived at the difficulties which might beset | THE BRITISH PRESS AND PARLIAMENT.

EDITORS EXONERATED FROM A CHARGE OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

LONDON, April 19, 1875. The select committee of Parliament on foreign cans has reported to the House of Commons that the documents which appeared in the London Times and Netos were published by permission of the Chairman of the legislative com-

ENGLAND.

THE MENEALY-TICHBORNE MOTION ON THE POWERS OF THE JUDICIABY. LONDON, April 19, 1875. Depate in the House of Commons on Dr. Kenesly's motion impugning the verdict of the jury in the Tichborne case is fixed for the 23d inst.

IRELAND.

A HOME BULE TRIUMPH AT A PARLIAMENTABY

DUBLIN, April 19, 1875. Mr. Parnell, the home rule candidate, was returned to Parliament to-day for the county of Meath.

EGYPTIAN REFORMS.

A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO THE KHEDIVE'S COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JURISDICTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19, 1875. The Khedive of Egypt has for some years past been organizing a court, something like our United States Supreme Court, under the auspices of the great civilized Powers, and General George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, in this State, has been designated by the United States government as a member of it.

The appointment is for five years. General Batcheller has accepted it.

THE STEAM LINES TO ASIA.

FROM ENGLAND TO CHINA AND JAPAN BY WAY OF SAN FRANCISCO

LONDON, April 19, 1875. The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Line have chartered the White Star Line steamers Relgie. Celtic and Oceanic for service between San already sailed for Hong Kong by way of the Suez Canal. No vessel of her size has ever passed through the Canal.

OUR FLAG ABROAD.

UNITED STATES WAR VESSELS IN PORT AT SPEZZIA.

LONDON, April 19, 1875. The American war vessels Juniata, Franklin and Congress have arrived at Spezzia.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

RESENTATION. ROME. April 19, 1875. The Italian Commission for the United States Centennial Exhibition met here to-day, upger the

presidency of Signor Finali, the Minister of Com-THE WAR IN CUBA.

MOBILIZED VOLUNTEERS MARCHING TO THE FRONT.

HAVANA, April 19, 1875. Fifteen hundred Matanzas volunteers and a second instaiment of 300 Cardenas volunteers have been mobilized and have gone to the Font.

GENERAL VALMASEDA'S AMNESTY BAIT-SPANISH MILITARY DESERTERS IN THE INSURGENT ARMY-THE ALFONSIST BULER SEIRMISHING WITH MAXIMO GOMEZ'S TROOPS.

HAVANA, April 14, 1875. Captain General Valmaseda, on the 8tg inst., issued a proclamation from his headquarters at Colon, of which the following is the text:-TERMS OF AMNESTY.

"A free pardon is to be given to all insurgenty who are willing to lay down their arms, guaranteeing to the officers now in the rebel service the same grade in the Spanish army which they held in the Cuban army and full pay in gold from the time they have served under the Cuban flag. The soldiers are also included in the general amnesty and are promised full pardon and a free

SPANISH DESERTERS. Reliable information puts the number of Spanwhat he (Bismarck) described as "a con- ish deserters in the Cuban ranks at 7,000 and the above proclamation is issued for the purpose of getting them to my down their arms. SKIRMISHING WITH MAXIMO GOMEZ'S TROOPS.

Valmaseda is organizing his troops, preparatory to an advance on Maximo Gomez, whose headquarters is between Clenfuegos and Villa Clara-The scouts of the two armies are in front of each other and a momentary action is expected. THE REQUIRES REINFORCEMENTS.

General Valmaseda has asked for reinforcements. One battalion leaves Havana to-morrow for Colon. In the country districts of Matanzas and Cardenas ten per cent of the volunteer forces marched to the front on the 11th inst.

Valmaseds has impressed into service twenty

per cent of all ablebodied negroes, and all horses and oxen, to assist the troops in the work of fortifying Colon.

HOW THE ALPONIST LOAN IS TO BE USED. The \$2,000,000 loaned the government from the Spanish Bank is for the purpose of paying the Spanish soldiers in the field, and also for paying the deserters from the Spanish army who are now in the insurgent army, provided they accept Vaimaseda's promises.

WILLIAM J. SHARKEY.

THE SPANISH AUTHOBITIES UNWILLING TO SUE-BENDER THE AMERICAN MURDERER.

BAVANA, April 14, 1875. William J. Sharkey, the American murderer, is expected to arrive here from Santiago de Caba to-day, but your correspondent now whether Mr. Pavies, the detective, will be able to carry him to New York.

The Spanish authorities here, after promising Mr. Davies that they would send him on board of an American vessel, now say that they are waiting orders from the Spanish Minister at Washington : that the American papers have said too much about the affair, and that Sharkey cannot now be given up without the operation of an extradition treaty between the United States and Spain.

MEXICAN BAIDERS.

BURNING OF RANCHES AND THE FLIGHT OF FAMILIES AT HAPANA-A GENERAL ALARM SOUNDED. GALVASTON, Texas, April 19, 1878.

A special despatch from Corpus Christi says:-"On Saturday night last a report came in that a company of men. In disguise, had attacked Mr. Blaine's ranche, in the neighborhood of Hapana. They burned that and lour other ranches, and are coming in this direction. William Hall, a passenger in the stage from Brownsville to Santa Ges-trudis' ranches, reports a band of thirty-five or forty Mexicans approaching that ranche. They are roboing and burning houses as they go along. All communication by telegraph with Brownsville is cut off. The wires are supposed to be destroyed. Firing was heard at Baregas last night, eight miles beyond Santa Gestrudis. Everybody there is under arms awaiting an attack. A body there is under srms awaiting an attack. A courier reached here last night calling for help. The sharm bells were rung. Captains Beyond, Cark and Curver have started to meet the raiders, and have also sent word to Banquete and Nucces. The country is aroused. This band will probably turn back when they find that their movements are known. Many ranchers are moving in town with their families for protection. THE STATE CAPITAL

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSADY—DEFEAT OF THE RESOLUTIONS-THE POLICE JUSTICES BILL

There was a slim attendance of members, both in the Senate and the Assembly, to-night at the reassembling after recess. In consequence of the important election that was being held in Tammany Society the New York lobby and the outside statesman element were not able to be present. Immediately after the organization of the House Mr. Husted offered resolutions having reference to the Concord and Lexington celebrations, providing for an immediate adjournment in honor of that glorious Centennial anniversary. The resolution required unanimous consent, and Mr. James Daly objected. This stumbling-block gave rise to some debate, but the marking that he was not aware of the purport of the resolutions when they were read from the Clerk's desk. This excuse afterward appeared quite apparent, as Mr. Daly was engaged in conversation with Mr. Schuyler, of Tompkins, when the resolutions were sent before the House for its action. At one time it appeared that the House might occury the entire evening in a discussion of adjournment, when Speaker McGuire declared the debate out of order. The motion to adjourn was then put and carried by a unanimous vote.

The Senate Committee on Cities will hear arguments to-morrow alternoon as to Senator Fox's Special sessions bill. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton and others are to speak as to the merits of the measure

LOUISIANA.

ACTION OF THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS-FOUR DEMOCRATS TO TAKE THE PLACE OF REPUB-LICANS-MARSHAL PACKARD AND THE OPPO-SITTON.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19, 1875. Much discussion and some excitement was produced in political circles to-day by the report, which proved true, that the conservative caucus had resolved to seat in the House Charles Delhommer and Felix Voorhies, of St. Martin; O. L. Collins, of St. Helena, and G. B. Burkhart, of the Seventh ward of New Orleans, all democrats, and who were declared elected by the Returning Board, in the place of Martinet, Rocheon, Floyd and Richards, republicans, who were seated in the Hahn House after the withdrawal of Speaker Wiltz and his followers in January. The conservatives contend that all conservatives returned by the Returning Board were under the award to be seated, while the republicans contend that these four men were not be elisturbed.

Marshal Parkard stated to-day that it the four republicans were ousted the Senate would adjourn for three days, and if at the end of that time they were not reseated the Senate would adjourn sine die. The realing of Delhommer, Voornies, Collins and Burkhart in the House will give the conservatives a majority on joint ballot. Mr. Packard also says that the republicans did not and would not agree to any arrangement which would deprive them of the majority on joint ballot.

Another political crisis is imminent, as there seems to be no doubt about the seating of these members to-morrow or on Wednesday. were seated in the Hahn House

DISSATISFIED MINERS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION SUSPECTED OF DOUBLE DEALING-SUSPICIOUS

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 19, 1875. Advices received from a northern section of the coal region in regard to the striking miners say that much dissatisfaction exists among the men. owing to rumors prevailing that the President of the miners' organization had advised some of the men to resume work without having the the men to resume work without having the operators sign any basis, but make the best arrangements they could for themselves. We are unable to ascertain the truth in the case, though it is known meetings have been held at Girar wile. Shenandoan and Mahoney city, and that the men had charged the President with being in collision with the containd from companies and with encouraging resumption as above stated. Miners' houses, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Company, have been destroyed of fire, near Ashland. This is supposed to be the work of incendiaties. The special police continue stationed along the branch reads, and run the coal and freight trains through. All is quiet throughout the country.

OSCEOLA, Pa., April 19, 1875. The strike which prevails in the Clearfield coal region originated from a demand made by the miners for an advance in the price of mining. The operators, who seem determined to resist this demand to the utmost, claim that there is nothing in the situation of affairs is nothing in the situation of affairs which would warrant the advance. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has turned all its cars into the Cumberland coal trade pending the continuance of the strike, so that any fears that may have existed in the initial of manufacturers who draw their supply of fuci from this region of a coal lamine are entirely groundless. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has a sufficient quantity of coal on hand to supply its locomotives for two months, having the mense quantities piled up on the platforms all along the line.

THE BLACK HILLS.

YANKTON, D. T., April 19, 1878. The vanguard of the first expedition from Sloux City, about fifty persons, are reported to have reached a point a few miles south of here, across the river yesterday, being then ten days out from Sigux City. The main party, with Gordon, had not got there. Two companies of troops from Fort Randall bave gone south to cut them off.

CAPTURE OF A MINING PARTY. CHICAGO, Ill., April 19, 1875. The following instructions were received at Lientenant General Sheridan's headquarters to-

day:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ST. LOUIS, MO., April 19, 1875.

Colonel R. C. Drum, Adjutant General, Headquarters Military Division of Missouri, College, II.:
Lieuteant Colonel Bradley's report of the capture of a mining party by vaptain Mix has been spomitted by the Secretary of War to the President and the Secretary of War to the President and the Secretary of the Interior, and the order is to release them upon their promise being given that they will not again enter the Black Hills country until permission is given them to do so by the government authorities.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE TROUBLESOME ABORIGINES.

LOCATION OF THE TRIBES ON THE GILA RIVER. WASHINGTON, April 19, 1875. Under date of the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, March 28, Indian Agent Clum reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he has succeeded in disarming the Verde indians without using force; that he has located the Apaches, Yumes and Molaves on the south side of the Glia thver, and the Tonto Apaches on the north side; and that they nave commenced creeting houses and seem contented. This report reiers to the 1,500 Apaches recently removed to San Carlos from the Verde Reservation.

A DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

A REPUTABLE CITIZEN TAKES HIS OWN LIFE-DISEASE OF THE BRAIN THE ACTIVE CAUSE.

NEWPORT, R. L. April 19, 1875. Charles L. Wigntman, aged thirty-five years, of Hamilton village, North Kingston, committed suicide by hanging himself in the hayloft of his parn yesterday. Deceased has always commanded the respect of his fellow citizens, being an exemplary citizen and a member in good standing in the Eaptist church in that village. For the past lew weeks he has suffered muon from pain in the nead. This deprived aim of sieep. His donestic and pecuniary relations being such as to piace him entrely at case, there can be no donot that this sleeplessness caused him to commit the rash

MAKING FIVE FIVE HUNDRED. COLLAPSE OF A CHECK "RAISING" ENTERPRISE-

AN ENDRAVOR TO DEFRAUD A ST. LOUIS CINCINNATI, Oblo, April 19, 1875.

A man named Hiram Porter, who says he comes from Cuarleston, Mo., bought a bill of machinery from Lane & Bodiey for \$2.580, and gave in payment a drait on the Third National Bank of Cinment a draft of the Mark of Comme ce of St. Louis for \$5,100. The Third National Bank pronounced it good, and Lane & Bodiey took the crait and gas of Porter a eneck for \$2,250 in change. Porter presented the check at the bank, but payment was remised until Forter was identified. Meanwhile the inird National Bank telegraphed to St. Louis, and found that the draft had been raised from one for \$5. from one for \$5.

Forter old not put in an appearance, but slipped away from Lane & Bodley's clerk, who was going to the bank to identify him. RAILROAD "WASH-OUTS."

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT IN HONOR OF THE INTERBUPTION TO TRAVEL ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILBOAD-THE RISING OF THE

Омана, Neb., April 19, 1375. General Superintendent Clark, of the Union Pacific Railroad, says this afternoon that from the information he has he thinks they will be able to run a train through to Laramie and pick up all Springs to-morrow: also that if the wash-outs are no worse than they are reported to be and the no worse than they are reported to be and the streams continue to fall, that they will get a train through from Ogdeo to Green River to-morrow. This will leave a transfer of only four miles to be made, which will be done by thirty or forty teams on the ground. A special despatch, just received at four o'clock P. M., says that five miles of the track are gone entirely in one place near Weber, Utah. This is a new break and on portions of the road most teated. The water is also rising in the Echo River and many wash-outs are already reported. It is also rising in the Big Moddy River, near Piedmont. It is not possible for trains to get through to Green River, as expected.

EMIGRANT TRAINS.

OMAHA, Neb., April 19, 1875. The Union Pacific Railroad Company are feeding 1,800 emigrants at this place, and yesterday sent two car loads of provisions for those at Cheyenne, Laramie and beyond.

two car loads of provisions for those at Cheyenne, Laramie and beyond.

There are 4,000 Western bound passengers here and west to the break, waiting to go through.

A despatch received this evening from Superintendent Shankland, at Rock Springs, says the water has latien two feet there to day and is still falling. If the water does not rise again the track between Lawrence and Green River can be repaired, so that trains can go through by the last of this week. It is expected that trains can be got to Lawrence to-morrow, when passengers will be transferred from there to Green River by teams.

A PISTOL FATALITY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 19, 1875. A despatch from Hawkinsville, Ga., reports an unfortunate affray there this morning, resulting in the death of John M. White, the seriously wounding of Nick. P. Dillard and the slightly wounding of Willard Oliver, all young men. White was killed instantly, three pistol shots having en-tered his body. Dillard was shot in the head. The affray was the result of a renewal of an alterca-tion which occurred on Saturday.

A FIRE AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 19, 1875. George A. Appold & Co.'s sumic factory, at the corner of McElderry and Caroline streets, was burned to-night. The estimated loss is \$10,000, including \$8,000 on the stock. It was fully insured in New York companies.

VOICES FROM THE GRAVE.

From the New York Evening Mail, April 19.1

With every disposition to recognize and applaud every effort of patriotic enterprise in the press at this Centennial season, we must nevertheless accord highest credit to our neighbors of the HERALD for that timely sense of the fitness of things which crops out everywhere in that paper this morning. Turce pages of the supplemental sheet of this issue of the HERALD are occupied with reproductions in approximate fac-simile of certain hundred-year-old newspapers, freighted with matter then excitingly fresh, and now historical, connected with the times that tried men's souls. Rivington's New York Gazetteer, of May 25, 1875, gives us again, after the lapse of a century, the affidavits and depositions of participants and eye-witnesses relative to "the commencement of the late hostilities in the province of Massachusetts Bar," the same being apparently a serial of timely interest and "continued from our last." The same paper also has the speech of Governor Franklin, of New Jersey. to the General Assembly of that province-a delive ance redolent of high-toned and dignifled loyalty to His Gracious Majesty, but somewhat discounted, we should suppose, in its effect by the affidavits referred to, which appear alongside of the doughtace document. Then the HERALD gives us a broadside "extra" Salem Gazette, with forty coffins for its startling head, each inscribed with the name of a Lexington-Concord martyr to liberty, and containing particulars of the then recent battles and a nuneral elegy thereanent.

The Massachusetts Spy. or American Oracle of Liberty, dated May 3, 1775, is also reproduced in part, with its quaint looking head and its account of the battle of Lexington. The editorial introducing the account begins with this exhortation now so fully opeyed and to be obeyed throughout the country :-

MERICANS! forever bear in mind the BATTLE A MERICANS! forever bear in mind the BATTLE
of LEXING FON;—where British Troops, unmolested and unprovoked, wantonly, and in a
most incuman manner freu upon and killed a
number of our countlymen, then tobbed them of
their provisions, ransacked, plundered and ournet
their houses! nor could the lears of delenceless
women, some or whom were in the pains of chudhard, the cries of heinless habes, nor the granes. women, some or whom were in the paint of chief birth, the cries of beipless babes, nor the prayers of old are, confined to beds of sickness, appeare or old are, confined to beds or sickness, appease their introt for blood!—or diver; them from their DESIGN or MURDER and ROBBERY!

As an item of current news the Spy gives the following :-

Last Thursday morning the Hon. John Hancock, Esq.; Mr. Samuel Adams, and Robert Treat Palue, Esq., excepted by a number of gentlemen of this town, sat out for Philadelphin to meet the Grand American Congress, of which they are members. And on the alternoon of the same day, Joan Adams, Esq., shother member of the Grand Congress, passed through this town, also on his way to Philadelphia. The Hon. Thomas Chahing, Esq., we hear is gone by the way of Newport.

And Shally, on this same page the likeally re-

prints part of the Essez Gazette, for the week end-

ing April 25, 1775, in which occurs its report from

the recent scenes of excitement and carnage. As one looks upon these resurrected newspa pers of a century ago, it can be but to revive with intenser feeling the memory of our early martyrs and to enhance the patriotic fervor wherewith the nation of to-day enters upon its solemn memorial service. Nor can we avoid the conviction that in no more effective manner could a leading journal of the present time have contributed to enthuse (so far as that were needed) the latent patriotism of our people than by the reproduction of these annals. Written and published, as they were, contemporaneously with the events the country is now commemorating with every sort of celepration, these old papers now come forth from their century of burial teach us anew the lessons of putriotism, and to incite the generation now enjoying the inheritance, thus won by suffering and blood, to a nobler live and a higher love of country. No speech or poetry or parade at Concord or Lexington to-day can at all compare, it seems to us, with the effectiveness for good of the matter which the HERALD'S enterprise has set before the country in

AN INTERESTING NUMBER.

so striking a form.

[From the New York Commercial Advertises. April 19.1

The HERALD exhibits characteristic enterprise in issuing a double wheet, with fac-similes of the Massachusetts Spy of May 3, 1775; Essez Gazetta, April 25, 1775, and Rivington's New York Garetteer of May, 1775, containing accounts of the battles of Lexington and other interesting details connected with the firing of "the shot heard round

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The steamship Russia will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstewn and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M. THE NEW YORK RENALD-Edition for Europe-

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Wellington, Lerrain county, Ohio, August 24, 1874

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